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EVER1 Antibody
Catalog # ASC10671

Specification

EVER1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	Q7Z403
Other Accession	AAM44452, 25527208
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**EVER1 antibody can be used for the detection of EVER1 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL.**

EVER1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **11322**

Target/Specificity
TMC6; At least four isoforms of EVER1 are known to exist. This EVER1 antibody does not cross-react with EVER2.

Reconstitution & Storage
EVER1 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions
EVER1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EVER1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name TMC6

Synonyms EVER1, EVIN1

Function
Probable ion channel.

Cellular Location
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Expressed in placenta, prostate, testis, activated T-lymphocytes and lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) lymphocytes {ECO:0000269|PubMed:12906855, ECO:0000269|Ref.3}

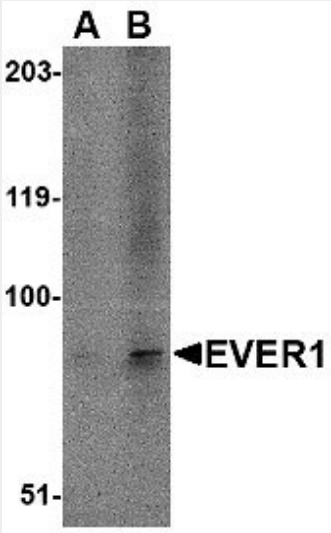
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EVER1 Antibody - Protocols

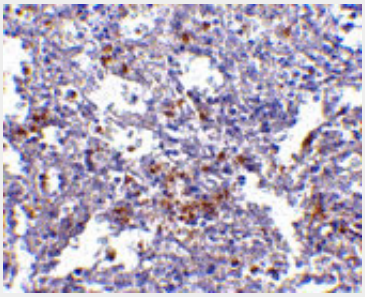
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

EVER1 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of EVER1 in A-20 cell lysate with EVER1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of EVER1 in human spleen with EVER1 antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.

EVER1 Antibody - Background

EVER1 Antibody: Epidermodysplasia verruciformis (EV) is an autosomal recessive dermatosis characterized by abnormal susceptibility to human papillomaviruses (HPVs) and a high rate of progression to squamous cell carcinoma on sun-exposed skin. EV is caused by mutations in either of two adjacent genes, EVER1 and EVER2, located on chromosome 17q25.3. Both of these genes encode integral membrane proteins that localize to the endoplasmic reticulum and are predicted to form transmembrane channels. Both EVER1 and EVER2 are members of the transmembrane channel-like (TMC) protein family. EVER1 possesses eight trans-membrane domains and two leucine

zipper motifs. EVER1 and EVER2 form a complex and interact with the zinc transporter 1 (ZnT-1), suggesting that EVER1 and EVER2 act to regulate cellular zinc balance.

EVER1 Antibody - References

Majewski S, Jablonska J and Orth G. Epidermodysplasia verruciformis. Immunological and nonimmunological surveillance mechanisms: role in tumor progression. Clin. Dermatol.1997; 15:321-34.
Ramoz N, Rueda L-A, Bouadjar B, et al. Mutations in two adjacent novel genes are associated with epidermodysplasia verruciformis. Nat. Genetics2002; 32:579-81.
Keresztes G, Mutai H and Heller S. TMC and EVER genes belong to a larger novel family, the TMC gene family encoding transmembrane proteins. BMC Genomics2003; 4:24-34.
Lazarczyk L, Pons C, Mendoza JA, et al. Regulation of cellular zinc balance as a potential mechanism of EVER-mediated protection against pathogenesis by cutaneous oncogenic human papillomaviruses. J. Exp. Med.2008; 205:35-42.